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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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INDIANS ON THE TRAIL.

Wonderful Work Done by Utes, Apaches and Other Redskin Tribes.

While Indians are better trailers than whites, it does not follow that all Indians are equally expert. The best tribes in this respect are the Delawares, Comanches and Apaches. The best trailer I ever saw, says a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was an Apache who was in the employ of the government during the Crook campaign in the southwest. During that campaign a report came in that a band of Indian raiders had made its way down the valley, almost under the very noses of the troops, and had robbed several ranches, killing the settlers. In order to successfully move against the Indians in that country it was necessary to march at night, on account of the warning sent ahead by the signal fires. A troop of cavalry and a company of infantry were sent out after the raiders as soon as night came. All that day the Indian scouts had been scattered over the valley searching for trails, and when the command was ready to start the scouts were ready to follow a trail that was believed to be the one that led to the "rancheria" or village of the Indians. The trail was carefully followed over the stony ground and through the underbrush, the scouts actually feeling their way with their hands. They seemed to experience no difficulty in tracing the trail with their fingers in the dark, but suddenly there was a halt. Word was sent back that another trail crossed the original, and it was a fresher track. A light was procured, and it was discovered that the cross trail was that of a bear, which had passed along after the Indians. The original trail was taken up again and followed steadily through the night, and the rancheria found and captured early in the morning.

The most remarkable bit of individual trailing that ever came to my knowledge was the finding of a lost child in the Gunnison valley. The little girl, four years old, wandered away from a cabin on Tumiche creek, and was not missed for several hours. Hundreds of men in the valley turned out and searched all that day without finding a single sign of the girl. At last it was proposed to send for some Ute trailers at a camp about twenty miles away. The Indians did not get on the ground until twenty-four hours after the child was missing, and then the whole country had been so searched over that all hope of a trail was seemingly gone. Three Indians went to work, stimulated by the promise of a big reward, and before dark they found the child, unhurt, but almost dead from fright and exposure. They did their work in a most systematic manner, and covered the ground so thoroughly that they soon found the direction taken, and then began an ideal bit of trailing. Foot by foot they went over the ground, noting a broken twig here, a turned stone there, or a small impression in the damp earth. Sometimes they would go for a mile without finding a single thing to indicate that they were on the right trail, and then they would find a perfect impression of a little bare foot in a mud spot. The child was found eight miles from its home, and hid so close when the Indians approached her that they were almost at fault when they were at the end of the trail, and were compelled to double back several times before they espied her crouched down under a fallen tree.

The Indian is taught from earliest childhood to examine and note every mark upon the ground. He is given instructions regarding the placing of his feet while on the march, and under all circumstances, whether in peace or war, he hides his trail. It becomes a second nature to him, and the watching of the trail that he crosses is as instinctive as hiding his own. The Indian on a raid pays little attention to his front. He knows that his weakness is in his trail, and he always carefully guards the rear of the march. His knowledge of his own ability to find the trail of an enemy makes him afraid of the discovery of that left by himself.

A Long Rope.

An Irishman who served on board a man-of-war was selected by one of the officers to haul in a tow line of considerable length that was towing over the taffrail. After pulling in forty or fifty fathoms, which had put his patience severely to proof, as well as every muscle of his arms, he muttered to himself: "Surely it's as long as today and to-morrow! It's a good week's work for any five in the ship. Bad luck to the leg or the arm it'll leave at last. What! more of it yet? Och, murder! the say's mighty deep, to be sure!" After continuing in a similar strain, and conceiving there was little probability of the completion of his labor, he suddenly stopped short, and, addressing the officer on watch, exclaimed: "Bad manners to me, sir, if I don't think somebody's cut off the other end of it!"

FEEDING THE JACKALS.

A Strange Ceremony Performed by Himalayan Priests.

A strange ceremony is carried on at a certain temple lying in a belt of swamp and jungle at the foot of the Himalayas. The author of "Indian Memories," who visited the place at sundown, says that she found the priests in perfect silence, engaged in cooking large cakes before the temple. Then they sat down, still silent and stolid, as if ignorant of any unaccustomed presence.

As the last rays of sunlight died off the temple, a man of extreme age, clad in white robes and closely shaven, issued from the shrine. It was the chief priest. Moving slowly forward, he took up a bronze hammer, and began to strike the bell. Very sweet and deep was the note; the whole glade rang and vibrated with it.

At the sound, all the priests rose and moved solemnly and in dead silence round the quadrangle, bearing with them their huge cakes, which they broke up as they walked, and deposited them on the stones and tree-trunks, and the steps of the temple. A rustling sound made me turn. A jackal, big and plump, brushed past me, with an upward curl of his lips, and a look of surprise and resentment in his red-bronze, gleaming eyes.

Simultaneously, from every lane and passage in the darkening thicket, came other jackals, singly and in pairs, and filled the space before the temple. Soon the feast was spread. The high priest ceased to toll the bell, and at a shout and wave of the hand, every jackal trotted, without rivalry and without snarling or confusion, to what was evidently his accustomed place in the feast, seized the cake in his jaws, turned and disappeared through the thicket.

In vain did I fee the priests to learn the meaning of this strange bounty. "It had always been so," was their answer.

ANCIENT GOLD-WORKERS.

How the Knowledge of Mixing Metals Was First Obtained.

There is a papyrus which gives recipes for various alloys used in the manufacture of cups and vases, and making gold and silver ink, for gilding and silvering, and for testing the purity of precious metals. Other recipes, says the Edinburgh Review, teach the method of falsifying them by adding baser metals—an operation called diplosis, or doubling, for the mass of the gold and silver was doubled, while their color remained unchanged, and, as the compiler of the manual remarks, a skilled workman would find it difficult, or even impossible, to detect the fraud. The recipes which recur most frequently describe various modes of preparing asem, a word which originally meant a natural alloy of gold and silver known to the Greeks as electrum. It was at first looked upon as a distinct metal, was considered sacred to Jupiter, and was designated by the sign of that planet, but at a later period the name was applied to all alloys, and M. Berthelot remarks that in this fact seems to lie the explanation of the origin of alchemy. Both gold and silver could be extracted from genuine asem, and it seemed as though it could be changed at the will of the operator into either one or the other; it could also be made artificially by mingling gold and silver, or closely imitated by some of the numerous alloys, eleven or twelve varieties of which are described in the papyrus of Leyden.

A Terrible Revenge.

An Italian who had a pair of showy black eyes and was excessively vain of them permitted himself in a peculiarly outrageous manner to insult a defenseless young Englishwoman who had recently lost her husband. An American painter slapped his face and received his challenge. In the art of fence the American was a proficient, and, as swords were chosen, I asked him, writes Henry Harland in the Idler, on the night before the meeting what he was going to do with the little beast. "Not kill him?" "Oh, no, I shan't kill him. I don't want to soil my hands with his dirty little life. I think I'll just put out one of his handsome black eyes." The next morning in a wood near Viroflay the men crossed their swords, made a few feints and passes, and then, before they had been at it a full half minute, the Italian gave a scream. Sure enough, the American had pinked him in the eye.

Cape May takes its name from Cornelius Jacobus May, a navigator employed by the Dutch West India company, and beneath the name lies the half-forgotten historic fact that the region about the point was purchased of the Indians by the Dutch in 1630, a period very close to the time when the Indians wiped out in blood the earliest Swedish settlement of Swanendaal on the other side of Delaware bay. The deed given at the original purchase of the Cape May territory is still preserved at Albany.

CAN THE SEVERED HEAD THINK?

It Would Seem Not from These Experiments.

Does the head of a decapitated person have any of the sensations of life after being severed from the body? You may or may not have thought of this before; at any rate it is without doubt the most interesting question in the whole range of physiology, says the St. Louis Republic. From the very nature of such cases we will probably never know whether there is the least ray of memory, reflection or real sensibility suffering in the brain of man after the head falls from the block, but it is only natural that we should investigate the matter as fully as the circumstances will permit.

Some may remember a curious article printed in the latter part of 1889 entitled "A Dead Eye That Winked." In it were given the details of a remarkable experiment made by Surgeon Velpeau, the Paris prison physician, on one Dr. de la Pommerais, who suffered death by the guillotine. Just before his execution he arranged with Velpeau that if the latter would pick up his severed head, he (Pommerais) would, if it should be possible for him to do so, wink three times at the surgeon as a sign that, although he could not speak, the faculties of thought, feeling and sight were still in active operation. The account gives a picture of the scene when Surgeon Velpeau grasped the bleeding head and shouted in the ear: "Pommerais, can you thrice close your right eye while the left remains open?" The stolid surgeon, familiar as he was with blood-curdling sights, was almost frozen with horror when he saw the right lid slowly fall, while the left eye looked fixedly at him. "Again!" he cried, but the lid only quivered, all sensibility having left the head forever.

The above and similar stories have excited the minds of investigators and much attention has been given the matter during the last five years. Dr. Loye, another Paris savant, has been at the head of the French experimenters. They have decapitated hundreds of poor dumb brutes, mostly dogs, and the net result of their investigations seems to be that consciousness disappears immediately after decapitation. In the language of the learned scientists, "both portions of the animal or man so decapitated are instantly put in a state of rapid asphyxia." This seems altogether likely, but the question now arises "Is consciousness in such cases only suspended and would it be revived if it were possible to replace the head so that it would occupy the same physiological position which it did before being separated from the body?"

THE PEST OF FLIES.

Man's Life Rendered Miserable by the Troublesome Insects.

The bee is but one of several plagues that have to be set off per contra in the ledger of Terai joys. The fly is another—that common nuisance which infests the Terai country as an entomological anomaly—i. e., a house fly where houses there are none.

Wherever in those regions the camp of man is pitched, there do these dipterous insects—these minimised harpies—swarm.

At night they are only moderately active, but when the day has warmed a little they fill the air with their discordant buzzing, and every teacup, milk jug or other possible receptacle with their bodies. The only way of eating a breakfast in their company, says Blackwood's Magazine, is to take that meal in an inclosure of mosquito netting, and even then hundreds of them contrive to effect an entrance, and, being inside, dispute each mouthful between the plate or cup and lip.

Then there are sand flies, whose dimensions are such as preclude seclusion by any material that will admit the air, and whose stings are as aggravating as those of mosquitoes. And, finally, there is an insect that, as an amateur entomologist, I call the eye-fly—an insect that attacks one during the heat of the day, and particularly when one is open-eyed for tiger, with the set purpose of getting into one's eye.

That villainous insect does not sting; it is satisfied with committing suicide, when the consequence is inflammation to the eye that crushes out its useless life, and it persists, in spite of frequent repulse, in finding a grave there. It is a nuisance when it dodges about within a foot of one's face, aiming now at one eye, now at the other. It is painfully so when it perishes triumphant.

He Didn't Like Cocoa.

A northern visitor in Florida recently asked a native negro as to the character of the sub-tropical raccoon, and this was the reply: "Coons is a mighty cur'ous leetle animal, but Ah doan' lak coons, an' Ah tell yo' why. Onct Ah ketcht a leetle coon an' Ah tuk 'im home, Ah did. Ah lef' 'im in de house whal Ah went aout in de ya'd, an' w'en Ah come back dat leetle coon had foun' de m'lasses jug. Ah watcht 'im, an' dere he sat a-puttin' his leetle han' daown in de jug, an' a-drawin' it up, an' a-swipin' it acrost his mouf. Den he'd lick off his whiskers, an' he'd put his leetle han' down in de jug, an' he'd draw it up 'agin, an' he'd swipe it acrost his mouf agin. He kep' dat up twel he had till de m'lasses he wanted. Den he jes' jump upon de head an' he walk right acrost de pillows, he did. No, Ah doan' lak coons, Ah doan'."

TRICYCLE AS A HACK.

The Scheme of a Washington Negro for Carrying Freight and Passengers.

Cycling, for profit as well as for pleasure, is perhaps more practiced in Washington than in any other city in the country, and it has some odd developments that strike the visitor with both surprise and amusement, says the New York Sun. The smooth, asphalt-paved streets and parklike roads reduce the labor of propelling a cycle to a minimum, and one sees bicycles and tricycles with all sorts of attachments and arrangements for the carrying of packages which in worse paved and less crowded cities would call for the services of a horse and wagon. Workmen ride to work on bicycles, carrying their kits of tools, even to pails of paint and small plumbers' stoves, balanced on a shelf in front of the machine. One workman surprised a visitor recently and amused the residents by paddling along Pennsylvania avenue with a twelve-foot ladder slung fore and aft on his safety bicycle. Groceries and family supplies are delivered by bicycle. But the oddest thing in cycles that a recent visitor to the capital saw was a big tricycle with seats for passengers, protected by an awning, and a large platform for trunks, which was plying for hire at one of the railroad depots, in sharp competition with the hacks. The machine was strong, but lightly built, with two large wheels the size of buggy wheels, one on either side, and a smaller wheel in front. It was propelled by a powerful negro, who sat between the big wheels. In front of him was a broad, wide seat, affording ample room for two persons, and in front of that, over the small wheel, was a platform which would hold two or three trunks. An awning was rigged over the whole concern like a buckboard cover. The negro, who was the owner, said he does a good business and makes a good living conveying passengers between the depots and the hotels. Sometimes he takes visitors on a tour of the city, for which purpose the machine seems particularly well adapted, as the passengers have an unobstructed view, while the "driver" delivers his descriptive oration about Washington, its celebrities and abodes easily into their ears from behind instead of leaning down and backward, at the risk of numerous collisions, as the carriage drivers do. The machine did not appear to be geared differently from an ordinary tricycle, and the "driver" said it was not at all hard to propel, even with a big load. It steered perfectly and would turn in almost its own length. There seems here to open a vista of possible pleasure to people who enjoy riding but who cannot afford to keep a horse and carriage and will not trundle a cycle. Why shouldn't the citizen of modest means keep his landau-tricycle and have his manservant "drive" him around the park in it? The idea of such a development of the bicycle is not at all preposterous.

CAT HUNTS A NEW FAD.

Cruel New York Dudes and Terrier Dogs on Nocturnal Expeditions.

"The gilt-edge youths of Gotham have adopted a new means of nocturnal amusement that is as brutal as they think it delightful," said a New York broker to a writer for the Washington Star. "The latest fad is cat hunting. You are familiar, of course, with the crusade against cats which the women of New York started some time ago from humanitarian motives. They regarded every cat that prowled around the city as being homeless, and, therefore, tired of life, so they went around catching them and putting them to death by means of anæsthetics. The young bloods have followed their example, but in a different manner. Homeless felines are their objects for annihilation also, but they use bull terriers and fox terriers instead of chloroform. You can imagine what a fight there is when a vicious dog of either of the species named tackles a cat who recognizes that it must battle for its life. The young men who pursue this brutal pastime make regular engagements with each other for a cat hunt, and really dress for it. They wear old clothes and rubber-soled tennis shoes, so that they may keep up with their dogs and not attract policemen with their noise in running. I heard two well-known young men at the Brunswick one night recently gloating over their experiences of the night before and describing to an interested group the great fight that occurred when their dogs attacked a cat on the steps leading into a residence, and the cute way in which they escaped from the police, who were attracted by the noise of the battle. I know all this is utterly depraved and shocking, but it is true, nevertheless."

An Important Feature.

A certain doctor, living in the upper part of Utica, N. Y., has a bright and observing four-year-old daughter. She has a brother a few years older of whom she is very fond, and who, for her amusement, sometimes draws pictures on slate or paper. A few evenings ago he was thus engaged, and essayed to draw an elephant. He shaped the body, head and legs, and before adding the proboscis stopped a moment to look at it. The little girl had been watching every stroke of the pencil with great interest, waiting patiently for him to finish, and when he stopped, and she thought he was done, exclaimed: "Why, Johnnie, you fordot to put on his satchel!"

BROOKLYN'S LATEST GAIN.

The Quaint Old Plantation of Flatbush Which the Bigger Town Has Absorbed.

The beautiful old Dutch town of Flatbush, which has just been added to Brooklyn, is one of the oldest and most interesting settlements near New York. The statement has been made that it is even older than Brooklyn. The facts are that Brooklyn got a Dutch charter in 1653, whereas Gov. Petrus Stuyvesant granted a patent for Flatbush in 1651, but both towns date earlier than those years, and Brooklyn was the first one settled.

It was in 1636, according to the almanac of the Brooklyn Eagle for 1893, that three citizens of New Amsterdam went over to Gowanus and the Wallabout (now the Nineteenth ward of Brooklyn) and bought land of the Canarsie Indians, who claimed all that shore. They built soon afterward, and thus began the settlement of Brooklyn. Cornelius Dickson established a ferry between our Peck slip and what is now the foot of Fulton street in 1642, and it was called the ferry to Braukelen, after the name of a place in Holland. It was 1646 (some say in May and some say in June of that year) when schepens were elected over there, and the Dutch governor and council recognized the formation of a government across the river. They had given the whole of Conynen (Coney) island to Gysbert Op Dyck two years before that, in 1644, but without surrendering the government claim upon the fisheries there. Ten years later, in 1654, Flatlands, Flatbush and Brooklyn organized a militia company to scare away robbers and pirates. So Flatbush first comes into the history of Brooklyn just two hundred and forty years earlier than the bigger place swallowed it up.

Flatbush was then Midwout or Middle Woods and its settlement had been begun in 1651. Some persons insist that settlers went there as early as 1634, two years before the first New Yorkers went over to Breukelen, but 1651 is the first reliable date in the history of the old Dutch farming village. In that year Stuyvesant granted a patent authorizing the people there to maintain a village.

To-day the old town is the seat of a tremendous real estate flurry, on account of which the old farms have been cut up by streets and parceled into lots which are advertised on all sorts of "easy terms" and for apparently very cheap prices. Trolley lines run out through the once noble main street of the village and far beyond, and the confusion of a transition period makes the place very shabby. But some old Dutch houses and many noble and beautiful mansions of a colonial period still stand there beside country seats of great size and later date. Lovers of the antique and the historic in architecture have long been making pilgrimages to Flatbush to gloat over the quaint fanlights, the old half-doors and the gable windows, and to revel in the pursuit of splendid mantels, and andirons, and door knockers, and the like, few of which have been parted with by their owners.

TYPEWRITTEN MUSIC.

A Process by Which Notes Can Be Taken Down with Great Rapidity.

While great improvements have been made in the last few years in shorthand systems, and language can now be transferred to paper with the rapidity of speech, the writing of music is still an occupation of exasperating tediousness. A musical shorthand has often been suggested, and it is said that certain musicians have devised for themselves such a system, which has served their purpose fairly well. But any attempt to bring the speed of musical notation within even appreciable distance of the rate of musical production, either instrumental or vocal, has always been looked upon as impossible. It is difficult to imagine how it can ever be otherwise, but none the less are those inventors who seek to increase the facility of transferring to paper musical ideas, either fresh from the brain of the composer or from the rendition of the artist, worthy of commendation and gratitude. An attempt in this direction has just been made in the construction of a machine for typewriting music, says the Fort Worth Gazette. The machine looks like an ordinary typewriting machine, after which it is modeled, the frame, key, levers, type, bars and carriage being retained. Various modifications are made so as to adapt the instrument to the change of notation, the carriage being shifted endwise only for the different lines, octaves or notes, and the paper is fed forward with each stroke of the type. The machine is intended either to be used with paper already ruled or to write its own staff by repeating a five-lined character.

Fatal Aestheticism.

A Seattle family has a yellow dog with a singular love for flowers, which frequently gets him into trouble. The dog, after making sure that the coast is clear, will go into the garden and pluck a number of flowers, and, placing them in a heap, will lie down and go to sleep with his nose in the bunch. His favorite flower is the rose, and he invariably bites the stem four or five inches below, so as to not injure the flower. All his actions indicate that he enjoys the perfume of the flowers, and it rarely happens that he is not seen with some choice flower in his mouth. The only trouble is that he culls from every garden he sees, and in consequence has narrowly escaped being shot for his esthetic taste.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 4, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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WARNING TO TAXPAYERS.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

(adopted March 11, 1893.)

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California, at its regular session, commencing on the second day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring, hereby propose that section nine of article thirteen of the Constitution of the State be amended so as to read as follows:

A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and, at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purpose of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex officio a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety-four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

The above amendment should, and will be "snowed under." There is a good sized San Francisco "nigger in the fence," and the voters will do well to smoke him out. It is a cunningly devised scheme to cinch the taxpayers outside of Los Angeles and San Francisco, especially the latter.

It is a notorious fact that the San Francisco assessment rolls have always been millions of dollars too low, and is one of the most abject shirker of taxes annually appearing before the State Board of Equalization. Last year the Board inforally justly raised Los Angeles fifteen per cent., and San Francisco thirty, but next day a member fell by the wayside, and the assessments remained intact, and the State tax was increased over the previous rate, instead of being lessened. Adopt the amendment, and San Francisco will have a majority of the Board, and four new officers would help eat out the substance of the people. It is safe to vote against it.

The Japs on this coast propose forming a regiment and return home to fight the Chinese. That is a good idea, and it should be encouraged. Every Californian should encourage the Chinese in this State to follow their example; but we fear their patriotic spirit will not move them in the direction of home.

An Alameda candidate for County Tax Collector has withdrawn from the fight for a nomination, for the reason that the A. P. A's are against him. A very good reason, as that organization is very strong in that county.

War has been formally declared between China and Japan. The fighting will be on the water, mostly, and Japan will come out on top. The Japs on Monday sunk the finest battle-ship in the Chinese navy, and captured one or two others.

The wool harvest is now on in Montana, and 5,000,000 pounds will be marketed at Great Falls, which claims to be the greatest initial wool market of the country. It ranges in prices from 9½ to 11½ cents.

Nathaniel Holland, an old resident of San Francisco, and U. S. Commissioner, and for many years Supervisor of Elections, died on Tuesday, aged 82 years.

Three Royal Commissioners have arrived at Washington to induce Cleveland to restore the dusky Queen, and they think he will.

Governor Markham has ordered the militia ordered to Sacramento to return to their homes.

The Pullman Works started up on the 2d, without any demonstration.

The thermometer at New York last Saturday registered 100 to 104 in the shade.

BRACE THE NERVES.

Sedatives and opiates won't do it. These nervines do not make the nerves strong, and failing to do this fall short of producing the essential of their quietude—vigor. And while in extreme cases—and these only—of nervous irritation such drugs may be advisable, their frequent use is highly prejudicial to the delicate organism upon which they act, and in order to renew their quieting effect increased and dangerous doses eventually become necessary.—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an efficient substitute for such pernicious drugs. It quiets the nerves by bracing, toning, strengthening them. The connection between weakness of the nervous system and that of the organs of digestion is a strong and sympathetic link. The Bitters, by imparting a healthful impulse to the digestive and assimilating functions, promotes throughout the whole system a vigor in which the nerves come in for a large share. Use the Bitters in malaria, constipation, biliousness and kidney trouble.

Chicago had a $2,000,000 fire on Wednesday night, 60 acres being burned over; and on Thursday night another big fire was raging, and it promised to be as disastrous as the former one, as a heavy gale was raging. 60 engines were at work. Several lives were lost at the first fire and a number injured.

The Fresno county officers want to hold office for four years, instead of two, and may ask the Supreme Court to decide whether they can, under the law.

Governor Markham has signed a land patent in favor of John G. Thompson for 160 acres in Mono county.

In the battles of July 27th and 28th, between the Chinese and Japanese, the latter were repulsed with a loss of 2000.

The coyote scalp law has gone to the Supreme Court.

NEW TO-DAY.

For Treasurer.

JOE A. BROWN,

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For County Clerk.

J. D. MURPHEY,

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff.

M. P. HAYES,

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR A. P. SAYRE.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF HE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

A. P. SAYRE, Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, respectfully submits the following Semi-Annual Report of his Administration, as Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for the Term ending June 30th, 1894, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1736 of the Code of Civil Procedure, of the State of California:

LETTERS GRANTED.

W. C. Nix	Sept. 22, 1893
James Roy	Dec. 14, 1893.
David Knight	March 28, 1894.
Adaline Eggleston	April 5, 1894.

APPRAISED VALUE OF PROPERTY OF DECEDENTS.

W. C. Nix	$ 810 50
James Roy	2323 65
David Knight	415 32
Adeline Eggleston	300 05

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

W. C. Nix	$ 810 25
James Roy	1734 15
David Knight	415 32
Adaline Eggleston	179 50

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR FOR BENEFIT OF ESTATE.

W. C. Nix	$252 83
James Roy	387 43
David Knight	40 00
Adaline Eggleston	95 50

AMOUNT DISTRIBUTED TO HEIRS AND CREDITORS ON DECREE OF FINAL DISTRIBUTION.

W. C. Nix	$537 42
James Roy	1926 32
David Knight	None
Adaline Eggleston	None

BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR, DEPOSITED WITH COUNTY TREASURER.

W. C. Nix	None
James Roy	None
David Knight	$375 32
Adaline Eggleston	71 00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MONO. } ss.

A. P. Sayre, first being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, and the foregoing is a full, true and and correct return of all the Estates of decedents which have come into his hands, for the Estates herein above named. That he is not, and was not at any time interested in the expenditures of any kind made on account of any Estate he administers, nor is he associated in business or otherwise, with any one so interested.

A. P. SAYRE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1894.

[Ls] CHAR. L. HAYES,

Notary Public, in and for Mono County.

Indorsed: Superior Court, of Mono County, California.

Semi-annual Report of Public Administrator A. P Sayre.

Filed July 23d, 1894. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator

[a4-4w]

POLITICAL.

Political Cards must be accompanied by $5 to insure insertion. It is a poor time to collect after a convention or election is held.

For Sheriff.

W. P. ONKST,

of Lundy.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

For County Clerk.

JAMES E. BEAN,

of Lundy.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

For Sheriff,

WILSON BUTLER,

of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For Assemblyman.

(60th District.)

DR. T. A. KEABLES,

of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the indorsement of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties.

ap14-tc

Australians Emigrating.

Australia is greatly perturbed over the emigration movement in Paraguay. The government of Paraguay has given nearly five hundred thousand acres of good land for settlement to Australian colonists, or others of suitable standing in means and character who join them, and there is an expectation that ten thousand persons may settle on the lands. All who go from old to new Australia are teetotalers and have a considerable amount saved, and the loss of a few thousand men of that stamp is a serious matter. South Australia has, therefore, passed a village settlement act, under which those who want to cultivate land are very favorably dealt with. Then comes the question whether the Australian land is as good as that in Paraguay, and it is not. But there are disadvantages there as well.

LEGAL.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Mono County, California, met at Bridgeport, July 22d, 1894, and adopted the following Resolution:

RESOLVED, That the nomination of Republican Candidate for the Assembly for the 60th District, and the nomination of all the Republican Candidates for County and Township Officers in and for Mono County, to be voted for at the General Election to be held November 6, 1894, shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Primary Election Laws of the State of California, and under the system commonly known and designated as the Crawford Plan; that said election be held

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1894,

That at such election, the Polls shall be open from 1 o'clock P. M., until sundown of said day; that said election shall be held in the following places, and the following named persons will act as officers of election:

ANTELOPE.

Todkill's Store—Inspector, Martin Shields. Judges, John McKay, Wm. Parsons.

BRIDGEPORT.

Bryant's Hall—Inspector, Myron M. Waltze. Judges, E. E. Kirkwood, Oscar Brown.

BENTON.

School House—Inspector, John Tucker. Judges, John King, J. B. Cowin.

BODIE EAST.

Engine House—Inspector, George Delury. Judges, Warren Loose, George Borrowe.

BODIE WEST.

Chosen Friends' Hall—Inspector, A. R. Burnside. Judges, A. Graham, John McAlpin.

LUNDY.

Lake View Hall—Inspector, William Stewart. Judges, James Colin, J. A. Laws.

MONO LAKE.

School House—Inspector, J. M. Miller. Judges C. H. Currie, Thos. Silvester.

That at the time and places above mentioned, there shall be elected a County Central Committee apportioned to the several precincts as follows: Antelope, 2; Benton, 2; Bodie East, 2; Bodie West, 3; Bridgeport, 4; Lundy, 2; Mono Lake, 1.

That, in addition to the Statutory qualifications, any voter may be challenged and required to take the following test: "Are you a Republican, and will you support the Republican Ticket at the next General Election?"

That the persons presenting themselves as candidates for the nomination for any of the following offices, and no other, shall pay an assessment as follows:

Assembly,	$20
Sheriff,	20
Clerk,	20
Treasurer,	10
District Attorney,	10
Assessor,	10
Supervisor,	5

That any person desiring to have his name placed upon the ticket for any nomination must on or before the 20th day of August, 1894, file his application with the Secretary, together with the amount of the assessment as above required, if any, and a written pledge to support the Republican nominees.

That a notice of said election be published in the Bodie Miner, the Homer Mining Index, and BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION in the first issue of each of said papers after the date hereof, and in each and every subsequent issue of each of said papers prior to the date of said election.

W. T. ELLIOTT, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Mono County.

F. E. HUNEWILL, Secretary.

Instructions to Boards of Election.

1360. In addition to the challenges allowed by law, any person offering to vote at such election, may be challenged upon the grounds that he does not possess the other qualifications prescribed in the resolution, and such challenge must be determined by the Board of Election, who to that end may administer an oath to such person, and may ask them any question tending to prove or disprove the challenge.

1361. None but persons who possess the qualifications prescribed by law and by the resolution, must vote or participate in any of the proceedings at such election.

1362. After counting the votes and signing the lists, the Judges must cause the ballots and one copy of the lists to be delivered to the Secretary signing the notice of election, and one of the Judges must retain the other lists for twenty days after the election.

1363. The Board of Election must issue certificates of election to all persons who are chosen to fill any position by the vote of one precinct alone.

1365. All the provisions of Title IV, Part I of the Penal Code, and all the provisions of the Sections referred to in the first section of this Chapter, are applicable to elections held under the provisions of this Chapter from and after the last publication of the notice mentioned in section 1329.

To Voters.

The Central Committee will furnish tickets with the names of candidates printed thereon, and voters will scratch those whom they do not wish to vote for.

jy28-td

Notice of Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., June 30, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN COMpliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," JAMES A. HAWKS, of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 231, for the purchase of the

S W ¼, S E ¼ Sec. 24; N ¼, N E ¼ & S E ¼, N E ¼ of Section No. 25, in Township No. 6, N. Range No. 28 E., M. D. M.,

And will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1894.

He names the following witnesses: George Hodges, George Vansickle, Samuel Fales and Thomas Sly, all of Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 15th day of September, 1894.

jy7 2m C. W. CRAIG, Register.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF Z. B. TINKUM, DECEASED. Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Z. B. TINKUM, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of C. L. Hayes, Bridgeport, Mono county, Cal the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 16th day of July, 1894.

A. P. SAYRE, Administrator of the Estate of Z. B. Tinkum, deceased.

[jy21-4w]

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

CAMPIN

AT

Sweet Brier Camp

A New and Beautiful MOUNTAIN RETREAT In the Vicinity of CASTLE CRAGS and MT. SHASTA.

Read what the Rev. J. K. McLean, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, says of it:

Hazel Creek, April 11, '94.

* * * I am more than pleased with it—delighted. The place seems to me to embody all available points for a camp—(dry, firm soil, good water) the very best), fine chances for drainage, and scenery unsurpassable. The view of Mt. Shasta is one of the very best to be had from any point; it is visible from every part of the ground. The view of the Crags also is fine. The general environment is of the best. It is an oval-shaped amphitheater, three miles long by one-fourth to three fourth of a mile wide, with receding walls two to three thousand feet in height, with lines and shades of beauty at every reach. I doubt if a better place can be found in all Northern California.

REDUCED RATES.

Camper's Outfits, Tents, Poles, Bedding, Cots, Oil-stoves, Folding chairs, etc., shipped as baggage.

For full information address

T. J. LOFTUS, Castella, Cal., or T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent, SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

NOTICE

TO

LICENSE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN MONO County are hereby notified to procure their License for transacting such business at the office of the Tax Collector at the Court House at Bridgeport, Cal.

CATTLE AND SHEEP OWNERS, OR THEIR AGENTS, should procure their Licenses as soon as possible after arrival in the county.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector.

ap7

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P.O. Box 483. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

THOMAS F. COYLE'S,

Tonsorial Parlor,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

Haircutting, Shaving and Shampooing. Razors honed.

fe23-tf

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Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—same Building 1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je13-tf

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

409 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING,

AND GENERAL JOBBING

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

Single or Double Teams at all hours.

A. D. WALTZE, Proprietor.

[je10 tf]

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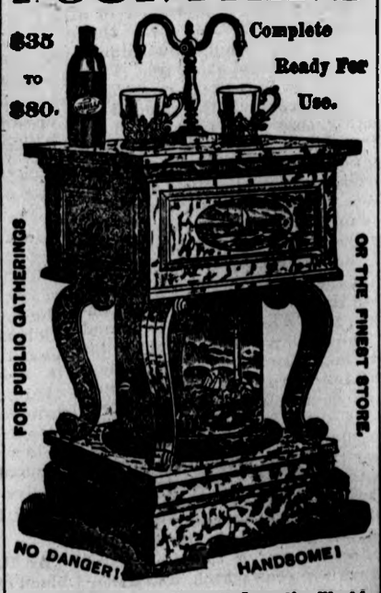
$35 to $80. Complete Ready For Use.



Over 30 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any $4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

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HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my26-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street.

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL.

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my26-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL.

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 15-tf

PIONEER SALOON,

(Brick Building)

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

d2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS And will be conducted first-class.

STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor. [my19-tf]

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,

Ginger Ale, Soda Water

Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Metal Plated Sewing Machines for $15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prompt terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER $50.00 Sewing Machine for $50.00, or a better $30. Sewing Machine for $30.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

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ORANGE, MASS., BOSTON, MASS., 30 Union Square, N. Y., CHICAGO, ILL., ST. LOUIS, MO., DALLAS, TEXAS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., ATLANTA, GA.

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ADVERTISE IN THE CHRONICLE-UNION

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 4, 1894.

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Bodie Corner Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 5 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday.
Departure, 2 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Molbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Lee Edmiston and family arrived from Sonora on Sunday to visit his sister, Mrs David Hays.

Chas. Taylor, of Lundy, was at the dance Monday night.

Frank Drew, of San Francisco, arrived here on Monday to attend the Broder-Conklin trial for Mr. Reddy.

Elisha Gurney and daughter, Mamie, arrived on Monday from Sugar Pine for a short visit with Bridgeport friends.

Clay Hampton arrived on Sunday from the Midwinter Fair, having been caught at Sacramento by the strike. He came via Sonora, and from there with Lee Edmiston. He departed for Bishop on Thursday, having an engagement to teach the West Bishop school next term.

Hon. A. E. Conklin, Superior Judge of Kern county, arrived here on Monday to attend the Broder-Conklin case, which was transferred from Inyo. He was accompanied by W. H. Metson, of Reddy, Campbell & Metson, Mr Reddy having arrived last week to conduct the case for Judge Conklin before Judge Virden.

E. S. Miner arrived home from San Francisco on Monday to look after the Broder side in the Broder-Conklin case.

F. E. Beck, Cashier of the Anglo-California Bank, San Francisco, arrived here on Monday with W. H. Metson for an outing.

Misses Maud Reading, Bertha White, and Ethel Beck, of Bodie, and Miss Sadie White, of Pasadena, attended the dance Monday evening.

Frank Corde and —. Davis drove over from Bodie to take in the dance on Monday evening.

Mrs. Jos. Beck and Mrs. Silas B. Smith and daughter, Genevieve, came over from Bodie on Monday to visit Mrs. James Sinnamon.

Jos. Delaunty drove the stage up from Genoa on Tuesday.

Henry Rice came up from Genoa on Tuesday.

Dr. T. A. Keables and wife, who spent a week here very pleasantly, returned to their Bodie home on Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Peck and little daughter drove down from Bodie on Monday, returning on Tuesday.

A. F. Bryant went to Carson on Sunday to meet Mrs. Bryant's brother, Alex Scott, of Oakland, with whom he returned on Thursday. Mr. Scott was a Bridgeporter twenty years ago, and this is his first visit since that time.

J. R. Moffatt, of Inyo Fire, is visiting Bridgeport, being a witness in the Broder case.

O. H. Strickland was up from Antelope yesterday.

W. Radley was up from Antelope on Thursday with a load of fine raspberries.

C. L. Hayes and W. O. Parker go to Alpine county on Monday to argue the demurrer in the Blanchard-Gregory case before Judge Arnott.

ACQUITTED.—The Kelly assault to murder case was given to the jury about 4 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, and at 9 o'clock that evening they filed into Court and asked to have the testimony of the prosecuting witness read. Judge Virden read the testimony and answered several questions put to him by an intelligent juryman who does not understand the English language. The jury stood 11 for acquittal to 1 for conviction, and stood so until the last ballot was taken on Monday morning, when the intelligent one gave in to the 11 obstinate ones, and voted for acquittal, such a verdict being rendered when Court convened. Two nights' rest on the hard benches of the jury room would naturally bring about a change to the majority side in a case like this.

THE TICKET.—Nominations of candidates to be voted for at the Republican Primary will close on the 20th inst. Names for Township officers and Central Committee must be written on the ticket—all others will be printed.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Rev. Mr. Peck will hold services in the School House on Friday evening next, the 10th. This will be the last until after Conference, which will commence on the 22d at Quincy.

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—The ladies of Bodie will give a Church Festival on next Wednesday evening. It will undoubtedly be a pleasant affair, and financial success in the interest of the Methodist Church.

PIONEER REUNION.—The Pioneers intend having a family banquet, at the Leavitt House, on the evening of September 9th—Admission Day. Invitations will be issued by members, and not by the Society.

Lessons given in Oil Painting by Miss Hattie Searles.

MONO'S "EGYPTIAN" PORPHYRY.

Mono county has within its confines that which are more valuable than gold mines—an immense quarry of "Travertine," and a mountain of "Egyptian Porphyry."

The former is located within a ¼ mile of Bridgeport, and the latter within striking distance. The travertine is the only known deposit outside of Italy, and the porphyry outside of Egypt. The former has been sold by W. E. Lindsey to San Francisco parties, some of whom are interested in the latter with Mr. Lindsey, who located the porphyry discovery last week.

Relating to Egyptian Porphyry, we quote from Powell's U. S Geological Survey—David T. Day's Mineral Resources, 1893, pages 576 77:

"Among the foreign exhibits of special interest should be mentioned one by Farmer & Brindley, of London, of carved and polished samples of ancient Egyptian porphyry, which, however, instead of remaining ancient, promises to become one of the most modern products in this highly prized kind of stone.

Important as these ancient Egyptian porphyry quarries were under the Cæsars, they became lost to history in the decline of Roman power in Egypt, and for fifteen centuries the world has been ignorant of their whereabouts, and has had to obtain supplies in this line by the shameful destruction of the beautiful work of the ancients.

The old quarries have now been rediscovered and are found to contain immense masses of the most beautiful porphyry, the supply being practically inexhaustible.

A concession for their working has been granted W. Brindley by the Khedival Government of Egypt for a long period of years on advantageous terms.

The ancient quarries of imperial porphyry are situated at the Mons Porphyrites, now called by the Arabs Gebl Duchan, on the Egyptian Red Sea side. On the sides of the mountain are some six or seven ancient quarries, some of them are a little above the level of the valley; the largest is on the peak, Lykabettus, near the top, up to which there was a wide pitched road or slide, used for the descent of the blocks, some of which must have weighed over 20 tons. This peak is a solid mass of choice red porphyry, about 120 feet broad and 60 high, and is still capable of producing an almost unlimited supply, and blocks of immense size are still obtainable.

The quarries have not been worked, at the latest, since the Mohammedan invasion of Egypt. The great columns seen at Rome and Constantinople, the huge sarcophagi and basin, 16 feet across, of the Vatican, all, no doubt, came from the quarry at Lykabettus.

Mitchell, the geologist lately in the employ of the Egyptian Government, specially surveyed one quarry for Mr. Brindley, and reports that there are in that quarry alone 2000 cubic yards of porphyry obtainable at little cost, the value of which in Europe, reconked at only half the price now paid for porphyry, would be worth £162,000 ($810,000).

In working porphyry, it splits readily with wedges, and this was the ancient method. Now, blocks can be divided quicker and truer by the 'plug and feathers,' a hole being made 3 in hes deep in 25 minutes simply by hand power. It can be worked into slabs quickly by the aid of chilled iron shot, as used in granite cutting; turning can be done about as cheaply as for granite by the new system of Brenton's revolving cutters, and it injures less than granite, as the latter contains quartz, while porphyry is only of feldspar hardness.

The present average price of antique porphyry is about £7 ($35) per cubic foot; 2 new columns, 7 feet in length and 1 foot in diameter, recently made in Venice for a Paris house, sold for £800 ($4,000). The supply is a monopoly. It is intended to take the blocks by barges to Suez, where it will be measured by the Egyptian Government for royalty dues, and from there it will be shipped direct to London."

THE BOUNDARY.—The Carson News of the 29th says the surveyors, who are to survey the California and Nevada boundary line, were in that city preparing for their work. The Government mules, used to transport their supplies, are fine animals and attract great attention when they appear on the street.

TOO LATE.—The Carson News says a gentleman from the East recently arrived in Carson on his way to Bridgeport to purchase the Travertine quarry, and was greatly disappointed to find it had been sold to San Francisco capitalists.

CANDIDATES.—Under "New To-Day," are the announcements of Sheriff Hayes, County Clerk J. D. Murphey and Treasurer J. A. Brown, as candidates for renomination. It goes without saying, that they have proved good officers.

THOSE having Watches and Jewelry to be repaired, will do well to send them to R. W. SCOTT, Bodie, who is located there for a short time. All work warranted first-class. Send by stage driver, or Express, and it will have prompt attention.

Hot weather this week.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE SUPERVISOR QUESTION.—Regarding the ordinance changing Bodie from two to one Supervisor District, and its status at the next General Election, Deputy Attorney-General Oregon Sanders, in response to District Attorney Hayes, renders the following opinion, under date of August 1st:

"The Board of Supervisors has power to divide the county into supervisor or other districts as public convenience requires. Subdivision 2 of section 25, County Government Act, Statutes of 1893, 351. But the Board cannot by so doing oust a supervisor or other district officer. He has a right to hold his office until the expiration of his term of office—in the case of supervisor four years. If he should resign, and an election should be held before the expiration of his term, I think his successor should be elected to represent the same district, and not the new one. It would surely be so in the case of an appointment."

This is in accord with the opinion of District Attorney Hayes, that the Board of Supervisors must order an election for a Supervisor of the Second District.

THE TRIAL.—The Broder-Conklin trial was concluded at a late hour last evening, and the arguments commenced this morning, E. S. Miner being the attorney for the plaintiff, and Reddy & Metson for Conklin. By stipulation the testimony taken on the former trial was submitted, with the objections of the opposing counsel, J. R. Moffitt, of Inyo county, Judge Conklin and Mr. Reddy being the only witnesses examined here. The case will be submitted to Judge Virden's tender mercies this afternoon.

A FINE EXHIBIT.—The owners of the Bridgeport Travertine quarry have an office in the Nucleus Building, Market street, San Francisco, on the second floor, where they have a fine exhibit of this beautiful material for building and ornamental purposes; and also a large map and enlarged photographs of the quarry and surroundings. We invite our San Francisco friends to call at the office and see one of the valuable and inexhaustible products of Mono county.

CAPITAL COMING.—W. E. Lindsey, the fortunate discoverer of the travertine deposit at Bridgeport, the Antelope marble, and who lately discovered the "Egyptian" porphyry near Bridgeport, has formed a copartnership with three San Francisco capitalists, who are to furnish all the necessary capital to properly develop his discoveries, so it is probable the development of his great porphyry location will not be unnecessarily delayed.

DEMOCRATIC.—The Democratic Central Committee met in Bodie on Saturday last and elected Postmaster S. B. Burkham, of Bodie, and B. T. Pierce, of Lundy, delegates to the State Convention. A county convention was called, to meet in Bodie on September 22d—Primary, September 8th. The Committee indorsed Hon. P. Reddy for Governor, and instructed the delegates to the Convention to support him.

ANOTHER METEOR.—About 9:20 last Sunday evening a beautiful meteor started from the zenith and shot northward. It was of respectable dimensions and broke up and disappeared in the direction of Fales' Hot Springs. It was seen in Los Angeles county soon after the earthquake was felt there.

SOCIAL DANCE.—There will be a socia dance, at Bryant's Hall, this evening, the doors to be opened at 8 o'clock, dance to commence at 8:30, and close at 12. Admission 50 cents.

THE FAIR.—On this page will be found the advertisement of the Eighth Annual Fair of the 18th Agricultural District, to be held at Independence on September 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound of imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

MEDICAL.

Mr. Lankin

Whole Family Helped

"My husband was confined to the house, almost unable to walk, on account of an ulcer on his left leg. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and and at once there were signs of improvement. He was soon able to go to work again. My oldest son was stricken down with rheumatic fever. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

a short time he soon recovered his health. After finding others I became all run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me much good." MRS. S. E. LANKIN, Chico, Butte County, California.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

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AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT
NO. 18,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

ALPINE, MONO AND INYO COUNTIES,

WILL BE HELD AT

Independence, Inyo County, California,

September 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1894.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts,

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

NIMBLE NEGROES.

Some of the Queer Dances of the Southern Darky.

Intricacies of the "Buck" and "Wing" Dances as Performed by the Natural Terpsichoreans of the Plantations.

Before the war, a plantation negro who could not dance a few steps of that particularly characteristic Ethiopian dance known as the "buck dance" was very hard to find. It was the pastime of old and young darkies alike, not only on the plantations and on the levees, but on the decks of the steamers that plied the various rivers of the south, and at that time formed almost the only mode of travel and transportation. The "buck dance," however, attained its greatest perfection and enjoyed its greatest popularity on the plantation, because there was more leisure time granted slaves on plantations than to those who were employed on the rivers and steamboats. It was, says the Chicago Herald, a matter of great surprise to the stranger traveling through the south to see with what precision and versatility very young darkies executed the many difficult steps that characterize "buck" and "wing" dancing.

While the dance is one difficult of execution, it has been acquired by the jig and step dancers of the American stage as far as the simple steps themselves are concerned, but it is impossible for anyone but a negro to put that distinctive personality into the dance which makes it so fascinating to the beholder. It is impossible to tell how old the "buck dance" is, or where or when it originated. It is erroneously stated that it was called the "buck dance" because only men or buck negroes indulged in it, but this is not the case. It derives the name of "buck dancing" from the fact that on the plantations it was customary for one dancer to "buck" or pit himself against another. The contest was not only one of endurance, but also in the variety of steps and contortions that the dancer indulged in.

The war and consequent freedom of the negro in no wise interfered with the "buck dancing." In fact, it is more common to-day in those districts in the south in which the negro population dominates than ever before, a fact that possibly may be accounted for by reason of the very freedom of the negro and his disposition to do as he pleases. It has ever been the pleasure of the darky to dance, and as a race he indulges in it now more than ever. On the occasion of festive gatherings where the darkies from various plantations had gathered for dancing, singing and feasting, it was not an unusual sight to see several "buck dancing" contests going on at one time.

Usually two robust, young darky boys would begin the contest. Upon signs of fatigue on the part of either of these a restlessness would be observed among a half-dozen or more young darkies of both sexes, standing nearest to the dancers, and urging them on to greater efforts by shouts, laughter, calls for change of steps and different steps. As soon as one of the dancers gave evidence of distress one of the restless group that surrounded him would jump into his place, force him away, and commence dancing with might and main, keeping up or varying the steps until the second of the original couple tired out, when his place would be immediately taken by either a boy or girl, and so on the contest would continue for hours.

"Wing" dancing was mostly indulged in by barefooted darkies, the steps being of a bounding nature and not wearing on the sole of the foot. Another very popular dance in the south among the darkies was "Jumping Jim Crow," a dance that could be indulged in by the barefooted darky without much danger to the soles of his feet. "Buck dancing" is totally different.

The shoes used are ordinary flat-bottomed shoes without heels, and the entire foot must be kept on the floor. In all the bewildering movements and steps the pat-pat-pat of the dancer's feet must keep perfect time with the music of the banjo. The names of the various steps are curious. He begins with the "rabbit hop," which brings into play every muscle of his body as he bends and hops without lifting his feet from the ground. Then comes the "Johnny Bull," which is a series of slides and a heavy step to each bar of music. That changes to a rushing step, with a slip from the heel and a perfect balance of the body. Then the "Pass Malard," where he waves his hands from the forearm and the left foot drags, while the right seems to be doing a lot of hard work.

He swings from that into "Broken-Foot Charley," a crazy sort of dance, where he gets his legs all tangled up and one foot twists around the other without landing him on his back, as it certainly would a beginner. "Break de chicken's neck" is the next change. This is a twist of ankle and of knee, as a man twists a chicken's neck. In "Go 'way suger, yo' done los' yo' taste," the "jig-sand" represents sugar and Grant pushes it and bursts away and by feet, arms and face indicated dislike. "Scratch ground" means walking and reversing in time to the rapid music. In this he is loose-jointed from the head down. "Wake up, black man," is a wild dance. He swings around and turns and twists like a contortionist, but never once loses his time; his movements are swift and remarkable for strength and grace. Only a young and powerful physique could stand the strain.

Paris Police Methods.

When a prisoner resists Paris police they take off one of his shoes and compel him to walk like "My son John." He is so hampered usually by this treatment that there is no further trouble. If this is not enough they cut his trousers buttons and force him to use his free hand to hold up his garments.

PLUCKY ARMLESS MEN.

Some Who Have Succeeded in Spite of Their Great Misfortune.

There are many persons who, through one misfortune or another, lose their arms. It is a terrible loss, but I have often admired the pluck and ingenuity of some persons, who would not let this misfortune overcome them. I knew a young fellow, seventeen years of age, who, at a celebration of some political victory, was aiding another young man to load a cannon, when the gun went off before they were ready, and while they were ramming home the charge, says the New York Advertiser, it blew both arms off both young men. One of them afterward died, but Bob, as we called him, survived and got well. For years he has successfully managed a good business, as the keeper of a restaurant and bakery, and employed his brothers and sisters to help him. It is wonderful how well he keeps track of the business and plans it, and he can open doors, go after the mail, and attend to a great variety of business. People who have lost their arms have become artists, some holding the brush in their teeth, and others training themselves to paint with their feet, holding the brushes in their toes. Some years ago there was in Brussels, Belgium, an artist with no hands, but who was very skillful in using his feet in painting. He handled the brushes and palette with great skill, and his paintings, which were mostly cafes, were very attractive.

Another young man, who lost both his legs and arms, learned to paint by holding his brush in his mouth, and painted sitting up in bed. Mr. Unthan, who performed in New York, is without arms, and holds a cornet in his toes and puts it to his mouth and plays, will eat and drink, feeding himself, loads and shoots guns with accuracy, and plays cards with his feet.

There are so many things that a man can learn to do, who is unfortunate, that we admire the pluck and persistence of these men, who will not let their condition chain them down, but show an adaptability that is wonderful. Let no one, no matter how unfortunate they may be, get discouraged, but strive to overcome their difficulties. They will grow stronger and be happier and better.

SUNSET COX KNEW HIS MAN.

How the New Yorker Limited the Time Allowed to Joe Cannon.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, recently told a Washington Post man a good story on himself. It is reminiscent of the days when "Sunset" Cox was in congress. The New York representative had had some things to say about a citizen of Mr. Cannon's state, and the Illinois man wanted to defend his constituent.

"Will the gentleman from New York yield to me?" said Mr. Cannon.

"Certainly," said Mr. Cox.

"For how long?" inquired the speaker.

"As long as the gentleman from Illinois will keep his hands in his pockets," said Mr. Cox, laughingly.

Mr. Cannon accepted the terms and proceeded with his remarks. He uttered just one sentence and a half, and then his hands, which had been snugly stuck in his pockets, came out and were flying through the air like a couple of windmills.

"Time's up," said Mr. Cox, who knew his man, and then Mr. Cannon sat down.

Anybody who has seen Mr. Cannon gesticulate will appreciate the spirit with which he tells of his first and only effort to talk without the use of his arms.

HOW LICORICE IS GROWN.

The Plant Becomes Fully Grown in About Four Years.

As grown in Pontefract, England, where three hundred acres are under cultivation, the plants are grown in rows and attain a proper size in about four years. If allowed to grow five years the root is tough and woody. During the last two years, the plants being small, potatoes and vegetables can be grown between the rows, and these are of a superior sort, as the licorice ground is heavily manured. The roots extend downward from four to six feet, and as they are dug up by hand the expense is quite an item. The digging takes place in September. The roots are stored in a cool place or packed in hand. They are next trimmed of all superfluous shoots and fibers, which are ground into powder, while the root proper is used for its juice. The buds and runners of the plant are saved, as it is from these that new roots are grown and not from seed.

Where the Czar Buys Jewels.

The shopkeepers of Copenhagen make special preparations every year for the visit of the czar, who patronizes them extensively. He purchases goods at jewelers' shops, and gives Danish artists large orders. The jewelry is intended mostly for presents, especially among the police. The latter have during the czar's stay extra work, as they must watch sharply every stranger, and all ships and railway trains must be thoroughly examined. The Copenhagen police would not be able to do this without the assistance of the Russian secret police agents, who are there during the czar's visit. In spite of this, however, his visit is always awaited with the greatest pleasure in police circles, for their trouble is richly repaid by the large sums of money given them, and the valuable presents, such as rings, scarf pins, watches and charms.

Resuscitation Extraordinary.

A curious method of resuscitation in vogue among the miners of Scotland in the case of insensibility from exposure to choke-damp, and which is said to be very efficacious, is as follows: The half suffocated man is placed face downward over a hole freshly dug in the earth, and allowed to lie until he shows signs of consciousness. The idea involved in this proceeding is that the fresh earth draws the foul gas out of the lungs.

SOLOMON AND HIS FAMILY.

He Was Only a White Rat, But a Genius in His Way.

Solomon was a white rat who lived in an artist's studio in New York. He received his name because of his wisdom and his solemn face.

Solomon was as trustworthy as a dog. He refrained from nibbling the curtains and rich stuffs that were scattered about the studio, and was most particular not to take cheese or rich cake up on the sofa, where he was allowed to play and sleep when his paws were clean.

Now it so happened that a friend of Solomon's mistress had some rats—a father and mother and seven children. One night a stray cat found her way to their cage and ate up the old rats.

Solomon's mistress agreed to adopt them, and the cage was taken into her rooms.

Solomon stared, and then went cautiously up to the newcomers. He soon showed signs of joy at their arrival, and immediately took the little rats under his protection. He called them to him and coaxed them to snuggle down by his side, as their mother would have done.

When they were allowed to run about he watched them and taught them where they might go and where they were not to go, running after any wild youngster who strayed behind screens or meddled with what he ought not to touch.

Only one of the seven orphans turned out a genius, but all of them became respectable rats, and a great credit to Solomon.

The genius of the family one day came upon a guitar lying on the sofa, and, running up to it, made the strings sound. The music pleased him so much that after his discovery he frequently went in search of the instrument and scampered back and forth over the strings to his own great delight and to the amusement of all who saw him.

CENTRAL ASIAN DESERTS.

Nature There Is Without Attractions of Any Kind Whatever.

Mr. W. Woodville Rockhill describes in the Century his attempt to cross Tibet. His picture of a portion of the country he traversed is not alluring.

Life in the Central Asian deserts is rough indeed, he says.

"Nature is without attractions of any kind; it is bleak and repelling; never a tree is seen, and scarcely a flower, except for a month or two in the year. Probably the Arctic regions alone offer a more meager flora. One sees only coarse grass, or bare, gravel-strewn ground of a reddish tinge. In the most favored valleys, and near some brackish lakelet, are occasionally seen bunches of long black-haired yaks, antelopes, or wild asses. A stray hare or wolf runs across the trail; a sheldrake or eagle flies slowly off at one's approach. Were it not for the wild yaks, travel across this great plateau would be impossible, for dry yak-dung is the only fuel to be found. Should a murrain destroy the lyre-horned antelope, traveling, except along two frequented trails, would become unfeasible. Violet winds sweep the country daily, carrying with them dense clouds of alkaline dust, which parch and crack the skin and blind the eyes. When it is not blowing, it is snowing, hailing or raining. Bogs, marshes and sandy wastes, cut at short distances by low ranges of moutains rarely rising above the line of perpetual snow (though, be it remembered, the lowest valleys are at a greater elevation above the sea than the summit of Mont Blanc), are the characteristics of the bleak country which we had to cross before the inhabited regions of Tibet could be reached."

STUPID AND SELFISH.

A Pasha's Observations of Life in His Native Country.

Marianne North quotes, in her "Further Recollections of a Happy Life," some amusing instances of Turkish stupidity, told her by a pasha in military command at Beyrut. He said that he had once accepted an offer of breakfast from a rich man who knew the ways of the world and thought himself quite a Frenchman.

The servants spread a clean tablecloth on the ground; then they brought a handsome inlaid table, which they laid on the tablecloth, but upside down, with its legs in the air. A tray of good things followed, and this was balanced on the tops of the legs.

Another old Turk who was shown a fine portrait said only:

"Yes, it is like, but is not the embroidery on the back of his coat equally beautiful? Why did they not paint that in, too?"

Another, seeing a piano, asked what that great box was for. His hostess sat down and began to play to him.

"Mashallah!" he exclaimed, and after deep reflection announced that that woman must be worth at least sixty thousand piasters.

One day the pasha saw an old gentleman looking quite inconsolable, and was told that he had just lost a beautiful and favorite daughter. He attempted to comfort the man, but the father only replied:

"Yes, she was most precious, of infinite value, fool that I was. I refused fifty thousand piasters for her only last month. Now she is gone, and it is too late!"

The Sex of Rabbits.

Does the common hare or rabbit change its sex with the season? I know that this seems like asking a very foolish question, but if you will investigate the matter you will find that there is something in it after all. Lyly, the English dramatist, in his "Midas," says: "Hares we cannot be, because they are male one year and female the next." Topsell's "History of Four-Footed Beasts" bears out a similar idea, and most of the ancient writers on natural history give us to understand that hares are bisexual. I have often heard old hunters claim that no man ever saw a male hare in summer or a female in winter!

EASY-GOING POSTMASTER.

He Let Mail Accumulate in His Office for Twelve Years.

From the Day of His Appointment He Let the Office Run Itself and Pigeon-Holed the Commissions of His Intended Successors.

There is a quaint and curious old town on the Colorado river in Arizona, situated about one hundred and forty miles above the town of Yuma, that is known to the few who are aware of its existence by the name of Ehrenburg. It now consists only of a few long streets of crumbling and uninhabited adobe houses and a population of about twenty Mexicans and Indians with perhaps half a dozen whites. But, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, it was not always thus. In former days, before the advent of the two transcontinental railways that now cross the territory, Ehrenburg was a place of some importance and boasted a population, transient and permanent, of near one thousand souls. In those days, besides being the center of a flourishing placer mining district, it was the entry port for all the freight and passenger traffic between California and northern Arizona, a line of river steamboats from Yuma making a weekly landing and the overland stage between San Bernardino, Cal., and Prescott, Arizona, crossing the river by ferryboat at this point. In 1878, when the Southern Pacific railway reached the territory, the glory of Ehrenburg commenced to decline, and later, when the Atlantic and Pacific railway built its bridge at the Needles, sixty miles above, the old town was soon deserted by all save a few miners who held claims in the vicinity, and since then, both the town and its inhabitants have been enjoying a Rip Van Winkle repose. If we are permitted to judge from the results of an official investigation lately conducted at the Ehrenburg post office, this statement must be especially true as regards the postmaster of this forgotten town.

It seems that one Jesus Daniels, a Mexican, received the appointment of postmaster to the town some twelve years ago, and has ever since held the position without the interference of postal authorities and without communicating with them in any manner whatever. The population of the district tributary to the post office has increased during the last eighteen months, owing to an awakening interest in some of the old mines in the vicinity, and the failure of letters to reach their destination through that office led to complaints, until the matter culminated in Inspector George B. Waterbury being sent from Washington to investigate. He arrived there some weeks ago, and his examination brought to light a curious state of affairs. In the office were found one hundred and fifty-eight letters, some of them postmarked twelve years ago. Among them were seven registered letters, fifty-seven with requests for return of them; seven were addressed to Ellisburg, Wash., and had never been forwarded, and fifty-one were addressed to persons living in Ehrenburg. These latter the inspector himself delivered to the parties to whom they were addressed. Laid to one side were sixty official letters addressed to the postmaster, not one of which had been opened, and two full sacks of newspaper mail lay in a corner, neither of which had been opened. It was also brought to light that since taking charge of the office Daniels has never made a report or purchased a stamp from Washington. Further search revealed the fact that three years ago Thomas J. Goodwin, an old citizen of Ehrenburg, had been appointed postmaster of the town, and his commission had been duly forwarded to him. The document was found unopened, and of course had not been delivered.

MUTILATED STAMPS.

According to the Law a Torn Stamp Will Not Carry a Letter.

The question of the exact extent to which a stamp may be mutilated and yet be passed by the post office clerks is one that is often raised. There is an order of the post office department, says the New York Post, that a letter cannot be forwarded in the mails if any part of the stamp is lost. This would mean that even if the merest corner of the stamp were torn it would not be accepted. Although the department acknowledges that occasionally in the application of this rule some hardship results complaints are rarely made. As regards its observance in the New York post office Assistant Postmaster Gaylor said the other day:

"It is an order which is impressed upon every new clerk, although we expect them to exercise a certain amount of discretion and common sense. The validity of a postage stamp, under the law, depends upon it never having been used before for postage, which must be determined from the condition of the stamp itself. There are many stamps on mail matter that go from post offices insufficiently canceled; the defacement is often inconspicuous, sometimes only in a corner or along the margin. If the practice were such as to admit the use of mutilated stamps, one part of which might be from another stamp, the government would be defrauded. We have never in the New York post office had complaints from people whose letters were not forwarded because the stamps were imperfect. The cases of rejection of letters on account of mutilated stamps are very few."

His Autograph Machine.

A story is going the rounds of the foreign press which ought to interest collectors of autographs. It relates to the late Hans von Bulow, and tells how, on one occasion, being requested for his signature by an American visitor, the musician rang the bell, and fiercely bade the servant to "send up the man who writes my autographs." This is almost as good as Mark Twain's plan of having his autograph pounded out of a machine by his typewriter.

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